



ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1907.

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MEMORIAL DAY, 1907.

Some Timely Thoughts, Suggestions and Statistics.

WAR.



Peace.
 Thank God for rest, where none molest.
 And none can make afraid.—
 For Peace that sits as Plenty's guest
 Beneath the domestic shade!

Bring pike and gun, the sword's red
 scourge,
 The negro's broken chains,
 And beat them at the blacksmith's
 forge
 To plowshares for our plains.

Alas! henceforth our hills of snow,
 And vales where cotton flowers;
 All streams that flow, all winds that
 blow,
 Are Freedom's motive-powers.

PEACE.



Henceforth to Labor's chivalry
 Be knightly honors paid;
 For nobler than the sword's shall be
 The sickle's accolade.
 —Whittier.

ORIGIN OF MEMORIAL DAY.

Order of Commander-in-Chief Instituting the Ceremony.

Headquarters Grand Army of the Republic, Washington, D. C., May 5, 1863.

General Orders, No. 11.

1. The 30th day of May, 1863, is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village and hamlet in the land.

In this observance no form of ceremony is prescribed, but posts and comrades will in their own way arrange such fitting services and testimonials of respect as circumstances may permit.

We are organized, comrades, as our Regulations tell us, for the purpose, among other things, "of preserving and strengthening those kind and fraternal feelings which have bound together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion."

What can aid more to assure this result than by cherishing tenderly the memory of our heroic dead who made their breasts a barricade between our country and its foes?

Their soldier lives were the revivification of freedom to a race in chains, and their deaths the tattoo of rebellious tyranny in arms.

We should guard their graves with sacred vigilance. All that the consecrated wealth and taste of the Nation can add to their adornment and security is but a fitting tribute to the memory of her slain defenders.

Let no wanton foot tread rudely on such hallowed grounds. Let pleasant paths invite the coming and going of reverent visitors and fond mourners.

Let no vandalism of avarice or neglect, no ravages of time, testify to the present or to the coming generations that we have forgotten as a people the cost of a free and undivided Republic.

If other eyes grow dull and other hands slack, and other hearts cold in the solemn trust, ours shall keep it well as long as the light and warmth of life remain.

Let us, then, at the time appointed, gather around their sacred remains and garland the passional mounds above them with the choicest flowers of Springtime; let us raise above them the dear old flag they saved from dishonor; let us in this solemn presence renew our pledges to aid and assist those whom they have left among us, a sacred charge upon a Nation's gratitude—the soldier's and sailor's widow and orphan.

It is the purpose of the Commander-in-Chief to inaugurate this observance with the hope that it will be kept up from year to year while a survivor of the war remains to honor the memory of his departed comrades.

He earnestly desires the public press to call attention to this Order, and lend its friendly aid in bringing it to the notice of comrades in all parts of the country in time for simultaneous compliance therewith.

III. Departmental Commanders will use every effort to make this order effective.

By command of John A. Logan, Commander-in-Chief, N. P. Chipman, Adjutant-General.

President Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg.

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new Nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that Nation, or any Nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that Nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this."

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, and we are

here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract.

The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

The Phenomenon Army.

(By Bret Harte.)

I read last night of the Grand Review in Washington's chief avenue—

Two hundred thousand men in blue, I think they said was the number—

Till I seemed to hear their tramping feet.

The bugle's blast and the drum's quick beat.

The clatter of hoofs in the stony street.

The clatters of people who came to greet.

And the thousand details that to repeat would only my verse encumber—

Till I fell in a reverent sad and sweet.

And then to a beautiful slumber.

When, lo! in a vision I seemed to stand in the lonely Capitol on each hand.

Far stretched the portico, dim and grand.

Its columns ranged like a martial band of sheeted specters whom some command.

Had called to a last reviewing.

The streets of the city were white and bare.

No footfall echoed across the square;

But out of the misty mountain air I heard in the distance a trumpet blare.

And the wandering night wind seemed to bear

The sound of a far tattooing.

And I saw a phantom army come, With never an arch save the vaultless

Cover them over—yes, cover them over—

Parent, and husband, and brother and lover.

Crown in your heart these dead heroes of ours.

And cover them over with beautiful flowers!

Cover the thousands who sleep far away—

(Continued on page eight.)

War.
 We wait beneath the furnace blast
 The pangs of transformation;
 Not painlessly doth God recast
 And mold anew the Nation.
 Hot burns the fire
 Where wrongs expire;
 Nor spares the hand
 That from the land
 Uproots the ancient evil.

The hand-breadth cloud the sages
 feared
 Its bloody rain is dropping;
 The poison plant the fathers spared
 All else is overtopping.
 East, West, South, North,
 It curses the earth;
 All justice dies,
 And fraud and lies
 Live only in its shadow.

Then let the selfish lip be dumb,
 And hushed the breath of sighing;
 Before the joy of peace must come
 The pains of purifying.
 God give us grace
 Each in his place
 To bear his lot,
 And, murmuring not,
 Endure and wait and labor!

—Whittier.

THOSE PRESIDENTIAL BOOMS.

Taft's Leads All the Rest at Present—Hopes of the Others That It Will Run a Brief Course—Fairbanks, Cannon, Knox and Hughes—"Favorite Sons"—The President and Foraker.

Once more the Taft boom has new impetus. The admiring political world of Washington is now asking whether lucky Teddy Roosevelt is going to have his man virtually named within the next few months. Has the Republican Party an absolute dictator, and is it going to happen that the President of the United States can easily name his successor?

The flop in Ohio has stirred this, the great political city of all the world, profoundly. The President heard a day or two in advance that Boss Cox, Cincinnati, was coming out in a strong Taft declaration. Only a short time ago Cox declared against any primaries in connection with the municipal elections, which was interpreted as a pro-Foraker statement. But they play politics cleverly in Ohio, and it seems that the whole activity behind the scenes in Ohio for quite a time has been to bring out Taft for President.

Foraker for re-election to the Senate, and Harris for re-election as Governor.

Opposed to a Foraker Alliance.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft have been very stoutly opposed to any Foraker alliance, but Ohio's Republican politicians seem to have overruled them. There have been two or three reasons for this opposition attitude. One is that President Roosevelt has a voice in the selection of National Convention delegates decided with him. Like many other men who have risen to eminence, President Roosevelt does not brook interference with his plans. The President has been very anxious to crush Foraker, and in his anxiety to crush him came near to making an open breach in his party, for there are numerous influential Republicans outside of Ohio who have resented the President's program in that regard. Influential Senators who have a voice in the selection of National Convention delegates decided that they would fight unless Senator Foraker could have a square deal.

But there has been still another potent reason with President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft for opposing a Foraker alliance. They think an alliance with the Republican machine will not be entirely popular in Ohio, and they also believe that Senator Foraker has powerful enemies within the Republican Party who will try to defeat him by electing Democratic Legislators next year. Secretary Taft himself is on the whole rather doubtful of the ability of the Republicans to carry Ohio next year, because of a hostile attitude among a large number of the city voters. They are at odds with the Republican machine, and also dislike Senator Foraker for one cause or another.

Whether Secretary Taft likes it or not, his friends and opponents have been ahead and arranged the deal in Ohio. The deal is to give him the 45 delegates from that State to the next National Convention. They are not worrying much about what Ohio will do when the election comes in November, 1908, because they believe Republicans will all get together eventually and support the regular candidates. They are much more concerned about giving his boom a good start in the States, and the endorsement of Ohio, which is apparently assured by the movement made in Cincinnati, will undoubtedly encourage other States to go into line. Representative Theodore E. Burton, of Cleveland, O., who was here a few days ago, dwelt upon the importance of an early endorsement of Secretary Taft to further the crystallization of Taft sentiment elsewhere.

The Taft Boom in Other States.

With Ohio all harmony, the Taft boomers will take up the fight in many States, and they are already making a column of delegates. This easily makes Secretary Taft the most prominent Republican Presidential candidate to date, but the Knox boom, the Fairbanks boom and the Cannon boom will all be ready to try titles with the Ohioan. It may be months before there are developments, and yet the Taft supporters now have some tangible argument to advance, and they will naturally do their best at dictating for votes. A few States will readily come into the Taft column, and the boomers from the White House, Kansas, Minnesota and the Dakotas can probably be put in that class without doing any of them wrong. There are a few States there are even more—possibly Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan.

For the present the big fight will likely be in the South, for the Fairbanks boom has made considerable headway in that section. As has been told, the President is moving heaven and earth to get the South into line for his choice—Secretary Taft—but has not made appreciable headway yet. A hard fight is likely soon for Kentucky, and the Taft men will want an endorsement from their favorite when the Republican State Convention meets in June. The struggle for the first votes outside of Ohio will be brisk. As the Republican State Conventions approach, the Taft boomers will be in a position to endorse Secretary Taft Ohio can honestly claim to have been the first Taft State.

Many look for an effort to conclude a deal with Gov. Hughes in New York as the next move by the Taft boomers. If they could arrange a ticket of Taft and Hughes they would be making a ten strike. If they could be assured of New York's big delegation they would have made long strides toward securing the nomination. There is no question, about the next convention in Ohio, whether they would be making a ten strike. If they could be assured of New York's big delegation they would have made long strides toward securing the nomination. There is no question, about the next convention in Ohio, whether they would be making a ten strike.

Personally Secretary Taft remains mum as an oyster about his campaign. No one has been able to draw him into the utterance of a single sentence. He goes and comes at the White House, is genial and communicative on all topics, except that one topic of his Presidential ambition. "Nothing to say on that," he replies repeatedly when he is asked about this or that development touching his candidacy. He is saving his words, however, and in private conversation with his friends indicates how

earnestly he is after the greatest political plum on earth.

At the end of this month the Secretary starts on a long tour, during which he will visit several Western States, where the people are more in sympathy with his aspirations, perhaps, than in any other section of the country. This is in the upper Mississippi Valley country, ranging all the way from Missouri to Minnesota. Nominally the Secretary is going on a tour of inspection of the forts, but in reality he will have his political eye skinned for opportunities to bag National Convention delegates. His friends, too, will see that every facility is afforded him to captivate the Roosevelt admiring populace. The Secretary will traverse the section where the enthusiasm for Roosevelt is the highest, and therefore it is expected the Secretary will be welcomed with open arms at the man Mr. Roosevelt wants to make President.

Secretary Taft's Tour.

Secretary Taft will be absent from Washington the best part of a month on this speaking tour. He begins speaking May 30 at St. Louis, where he is scheduled to address a convention of millers. This will bring him into touch with a large following from the Southwest, and from up and down the Mississippi Valley States. Missouri, he is remembered, will be well represented at this convention, and will have 36 delegates in the next Republican National Convention. There is undoubtedly a leaning toward Secretary Taft among the Missouri Republicans, although the party is badly split by two warring factions. The Secretary will traverse the State, and by June 6 will be down at Tulsa, I. T., where the Republicans of the new State of Oklahoma propose to hold a State Convention. The Republicans of this prospective new Commonwealth are in a demoralized state, but are trying to put themselves together for a hard campaign against the Democrats in the election of State officers and of a Legislature which will choose two United States Senators. Vice President Fairbanks has already been down in that country speaking, and made a good impression there. That, however, was last autumn, and it remains to be seen whether he secured promises of any delegates to the Secretary Taft has friends in both Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and there will be a dead set to get some delegates from the by electing Democratic Legislators next year. Secretary Taft himself is on the whole rather doubtful of the ability of the Republicans to carry Oklahoma next year, because of a hostile attitude among a large number of the city voters. They are at odds with the Republican machine, and also dislike Senator Foraker for one cause or another.

The Secretary will travel northward from Indian Territory, and June 10 will speak at Muskogee, Okla., where the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association at Muskogee, Okla., is in session.

That is in Senator La Follette's territory, and it is supposed that La Follette will secure him 26 delegates from that State if he wants them. But at that convention many business men will be in attendance, and will have a chance to size up the big Secretary of War. His next speech will be two days later at Iowa City, before students of the Iowa University. The following day, June 13, he will address the students of Minnesota University, at Minneapolis. His remarks before these two student audiences will be of no political value in the slightest, although the Secretary has had no time yet to prepare any of the six speeches he is scheduled to deliver. The last speech he plans to make before leaving for Washington will be at Ottawa, Kan., June 20. There, as at Tulsa, he is expected to speak largely on political subjects. It is supposed that two speeches before the Industrial Merchants and Manufacturers' Association at Milwaukee, Wis., will be made before he leaves for Washington.

Taft in the Interior.

The sentiment in Minnesota for the Secretary is said to be very friendly, and it is said also that he will take the delegates from that State without a struggle. There is a very friendly feeling for him in Iowa, and likely enough the Roosevelt men there will deliver a splendid large local delegation. The Secretary is going into Nebraska, and will visit Fort Meade before he reaches Ottawa, Kan., and it is worth remembering that the sentiment for him in Nebraska is strong. The Secretary is strong for Roosevelt, and is presumably sufficiently Rooseveltian to enable the President to deliver the Nebraska delegates to whomsoever he chooses.

Kansas would like to be the first State in the Taft band wagon, according to reports now coming from there.

It is known that the Secretary is to speak in that State largely with the hope that the Kansans will soon be stampeding to get under his banner. Before he is back in Washington the Secretary may speak elsewhere along the way, for his friends are anxious to get him as much as possible before the close of the enthusiastic Westerners who are in favor of nominating and electing Presidents without regard to the wishes of the effete East or of the money-loving Republican oligarchs of the South. As the Ohio situation is not likely to make demands upon his time, the Secretary will probably be free to make more speeches during the summer than would have been the case otherwise. He will return to Washington about July 1, and after a short stay here will go on his vacation. Then he will start for the Philippines. On his tour across the country en route to Manila the managers of his campaign will have a chance to bring him before drier audiences, especially in the Far West, where his cause thus far has not been best.

The Other Booms.

Just at this juncture, with the Taft candidacy looming so prominently, Washington is not hearing much about other aspirants. The Secretary of War just now seems to be eclipsing all others in the race. Some politicians around the National Capital are still very skeptical, and say that it is far too early to make any positive predictions. They say pessimistically that the Taft boom has started prematurely, and that it will peter out long before next Spring, when the States will elect their delegates. They hint, as ever, at the labor record of the Secretary of War when he was a United States Circuit Judge and at his vigorous espousal of the President's side of the Brownsville controversy.

Conflicting reports are heard of the Fairbanks boom. Apparently the Vice President is enjoying himself on his western farm, drinking buttermilk and watching the crops grow. But he is a very astute politician, and his admirers say he has a very diversified strength that has not been asserting itself. They say he has an excellent organization in



Something in It, After All.

many States, and that as soon as the Taft boom has run its course the country will see Vice President Fairbanks looming large as the prospective nominee for the Presidency. Others think the Vice President's boom has reached a high-water mark, that he has gained all he possibly can, the South, and that from this time on he will be only in the "also ran" class.

Then there is Speaker Cannon, with a lightning rod that reaches into the very clouds in the hope of drawing every possible spark of Presidential lightning. He will probably hold Illinois, and there is said to be plenty of sentiment for him in numerous Congressional Districts.

Of course, Senator Foraker is now out of the Presidential running. When the agreement in Ohio is patterned, he will be satisfied with an endorsement for another term as Senator. There is much talk of talk about Speaker Cannon as time goes by, but he is not seriously interested in picking the next Republican nominee can well eliminate him. Fairbanks and Cannon interests, dominating a formidable force, are having strength both in the East and the South, must be reckoned with, but it looks very much to-day as if the boom would be either Taft or Fairbanks.

Knox and Hughes.

The Eastern situation is important, with two dominant figures there, Senator Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania, and Gov. Charles S. Hughes, of New York. Even if Hughes makes a great success as Governor of the Empire State it is not believed that he will figure prominently in the race for President. The Western boom is strong, but the office belongs to them after Roosevelt, a New Yorker, has held it for two terms. Mr. Knox is likely to be quite successful as a factor in setting the interesting of all political contests of the American people, because he can have the backing of his own State of Pennsylvania, and probably of other Eastern States. Were it not that New York is a close State politically and that the Democrats can hardly get a plurality without an electoral vote, probably Gov. Hughes would not be much mentioned as a possibility.

The third-term talk has fallen into abeyance somewhat with the further drift of the Taft situation.

The President is becoming a little more cautious about urging the nomination of Secretary Taft. Not that he is as cordially for him as ever and hopes that he will be nominated and elected, but he will be at the same time self-asserting in the eyes of the other favorite sons. One very good reason for this is that in so doing it might stir up a lot of trouble for him. At the session of Congress the coming Winter. It may be safe enough for him to try to exterminate Senator Foraker in Ohio. Many people doubt seriously whether he will succeed with that task, for Senator Foraker has a great standing in Washington that he reflects credit upon his State as well as upon himself, and Ohio may be loth to send some other less known man here in his place. It takes many years for a Senator to acquire a commanding influence in Washington, which the States are rapidly finding out.

However, the President has let it become known that he does not propose to go into the extermination business, and that he will not take the straight from Baltimore to the United States Supreme Court room two or three weeks ago to argue the important case involving the Vassington of the eight-hour law. The Attorney-General's critics say he had not been at the Department then for several days, and had not properly prepared himself to argue that case.

When these accounts of his alleged illness, said to have originated with President Roosevelt, came forth, Mr. Bonaparte issued a prompt denial. He said he was not ill, and that he had no idea of resigning. Again those who claim to have had a straight tip from President Roosevelt reiterated the report that he was about to resign, and

more and more difficult to secure this legislation.

Therefore, he has decided to let the favorite sons alone, as long as they play in their own States. He will not interfere with their plotting the delegates to support them, although if they come across State lines and try to play in other States he may have something to say and may try to curb their activities. He may also try to help Taft to become the second choice in these States that have favorite sons. The President does not like the talk of Hughes for President, because he thinks Hughes virtually ignored him in refusing proffered aid of late. He is more disposed just now to strike at Hughes than at any other man who has a Republican Presidential bid.

CABINET FACTS AND RUMORS.

Statements That Three Members Were About to Retire—Attorney-General Bonaparte's Situation—Postmaster-General Meyer, the Business Man.

Three members of the President's Cabinet have been depicted recently as preparing to retire from the comforts and conveniences of high office to the cold, cold world. Postmaster-General George von L. Meyer, of Massachusetts, would resign, it was said, because he did not like the way Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou was "butting in" on his business. Secretary of State Root would get out soon, according to a like report, because he did not fancy the President's preference for Secretary Taft, and, finally, Attorney-General Bonaparte was going to relinquish his duties as the Government's leading law officer because his health was bad.

The stories about the first two Cabinet officers are apparently on very slender foundation, probably had no foundation at all. It has been taken around the State Department as settled fact that Secretary Root intends remaining because he has recently ordered a year's supply of coal for his large and pretentious Rhode Island avenue residence. However, there was probably considerable foundation for the news-paper articles about Attorney-General Bonaparte, and a number of Washington people, who think they know the inside of the White House, look at the expense of the blood relative of the mighty soldier who once had all Europe at his feet.

The Attorney-General.

According to the best information obtainable, a "tip" went out of the White House that Attorney-General Bonaparte was too ill to continue his duties long in the Cabinet. It is known that the President did not take any kind of a straight ride to the Attorney-General's Department, and that he had adopted of conducting most of his Departmental business in Baltimore. Many people come to Washington on errands before the Department of Justice, and often have to consult with the Attorney-General. Since he assumed that office it has been increasingly difficult to see Mr. Bonaparte, because inquiries generally have found that he was absent. Cabinet meetings as a rule twice a week, and Mr. Bonaparte has been sufficiently punctual at those gatherings. But he often went straight from the railroad station to the White House offices and returned straight from the White House offices to the station, looking over mail that had accumulated during his ride back and forth, his Secretary being in attendance to present matters of pressing importance.

A dozen instances are told to prove the Attorney-General's absenteeism, and apparently many of them are true. One account is that he came straight from Baltimore to the United States Supreme Court room two or three weeks ago to argue the important case involving the Vassington of the eight-hour law. The Attorney-General's critics say he had not been at the Department then for several days, and had not properly prepared himself to argue that case.

(Continued on page two.)